

tured from the French, and that 40,000 prisoners and a large number of guns

had fallen into the hands of the Germans.)

LONDON GOES WILD OVER VON KLUK'S SURRENDER

LONDON, Sept. 15. All London is elated at the news, received from Dieppe, that General von Kluk and 14,000 men have been cut off from the rest of the German army and were forced to surrender.

It is considered certain that the British troops under Sir John French participated in the capture.

The report was doubted at first because of the small number of prisoners, but it is pointed out that the army of General von Kluk was on the extreme German front on September 5 and that it has stood the brunt of the rapid pursuit by the Anglo-French troops. In the last few days von Kluk's troops have been hastening up the northern side of the Aisne River in an effort to avoid being cut off, and to reach the armies under General von Buelow and General von Hausen.

During its entire flight it has been harried by the British troops and the new French army, which has formed on the British left. Reports of prisoners captured and of enormous losses in killed and wounded since September 6 will account for a large number of

the large army which he had under his command when he was the right flank of the huge wing the Germans made toward Paris. That this army, driven back by forces to its south and west, poorly fed and weak from lack of sleep, had dwindled until 14,000 represents its number, or at least its main body, is easily credible.

With retreat through northern Belgium cut off and their line of communication along the railroad to Namur from Rheims threatened at Mezieres by the French Sixth Army from the west, the Germans are today concentrating in the region covered by the headwaters of the River Aisne, west of the forest of Argonne.

In the stand there, which the latest accounts lead one to believe has already begun, will be combined the armies of General von Buelow, of General von Hausen and that under Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg.

The left of this concentrated force is in touch with the army of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm before Verdun.

FRENCH CENTRE OCCUPIES RHEIMS AS HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The French War Office today sent to the French Embassy in Washington official news of the occupation of Rheims as the headquarters by one of the French armies, and of the abandonment by the Germans of their attack on the fort of Troyon on the Meuse. The advance of the allies was confirmed.

The dispatch read: "On the 13th our offensive movement was continued along the entire front. Montdidier and Roye, on our left wing, have been occupied by the French cavalry. From Amiens the German forces are retiring toward St. Quentin and Peronne.

"These forces were defensively organized yesterday to the east of Rheims on the line of the old forts

Nogent-L'Abaesse, Vitry and Brement. The headquarters of one of our armies were established today in the city of Rheims.

"The German troops in the Argonne were yesterday north of a line from Triancourt to Issancourt, having abandoned the attack on the Troyon fort of the Meuse.

"Last evening French Lorraine had been completely evacuated by the Germans, who were withdrawing toward Saarbourg, Dreuz and Chateau Salins.

"In Gallia the fighting that has been going on for ten days ended in a great success for the Russians. One hundred guns, 30,000 prisoners, including 300 officers, were taken by the Russians from September 3 to 10. On the whole front the Austrians are retreating."

ALLIES' SWIFT PURSUIT OF GERMANS CONTINUES

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.

The French War Office afternoon announcement declares that at no point have the Germans been able to make a serious stand against the pursuing French columns. They are slaving battle, chiefly in the nature of rear guard actions, covered by artillery, but it is plain that the objective of the Germans is to reorganize their scattered columns and attempt a defense in the entrenched lines prepared by the sappers north of the Aisne.

Meanwhile, the allies have taken many prisoners. Entire regiments are reported to have been cut off from the main retreating columns and captured. So swift has been the pursuit of the British-French forces on the left that at some points the pursuing column, rushing along parallel roads, have been able to reach the crossroads ahead of the Germans and cut them off and compel their surrender. The total number of the prisoners has not yet been reported to headquarters.

That the army of the German Crown Prince is being hard pressed in the effort to drive it north and thus relieve Verdun is known here.

The Germans tried to envelop the seven forts that lie between Verdun and Toul. These, however, have all

held out with a single exception. The Germans have been endeavoring to smother the Verdun forts as, with that strong point in their hands, they would control the main line of railway east and west and would be able greatly to relieve the pressure at various points to the west.

It is officially stated, however, that the efforts of the Germans have proven a failure, and that the main columns of the Crown Prince's army are now being forced toward Sedan and Luxembourg.

It is not believed here that another decisive battle is possible for several days. The Germans are short of ammunition and they will have difficulty reforming their exhausted army. Their rear guard, however, is putting up a strong defense, and it may be able to withstand the efforts of the allies to break through the lines and separate its units.

It is declared here that important developments may be expected from Belgium in the near future. The Germans are withdrawing all of their forces from the west and the evacuation of Brussels is reported.

Continued successes are reported from Lorraine, where two French armies are reported to be advancing on Saarburg.

GERMAN WAR OFFICE DENIES REPORTS OF GREAT DEFEAT

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

The following official announcement was given out this morning by the General Staff:

"In the western theatre of war the right wing of our army has been engaged in heavy but undecisive battles. The French, who endeavored to break through our lines, were victoriously defeated.

"At other points where there has been fighting no decisive results have been reached."

"The efforts of the French to break through the German lines and isolate some of the armies have failed. It is announced. No details of the general fighting at this point are obtainable.

It is learned that, after the surrender of Longwy, the German Crown

Prince had an interview with the French commander, during which the latter tendered his sword in token of defeat. The Crown Prince was furious because he had been informed that the French had used dum-dum bullets, contrary to the rules of war. His face was flushed with wrath as he grasped the sword and, contrary to all military custom, broke it over his knee.

"I must take your sword, but you fought us dishonorably," said the German commander angrily. "Your soldiers used dum-dum bullets against us."

The French commander denied that his troops had used soft-nosed bullets, but the German soldiers are reported to have found some of these bullets among the munitions of the fortress.

HOLLAND STRICTLY NEUTRAL, WILHELMINA DECLARES

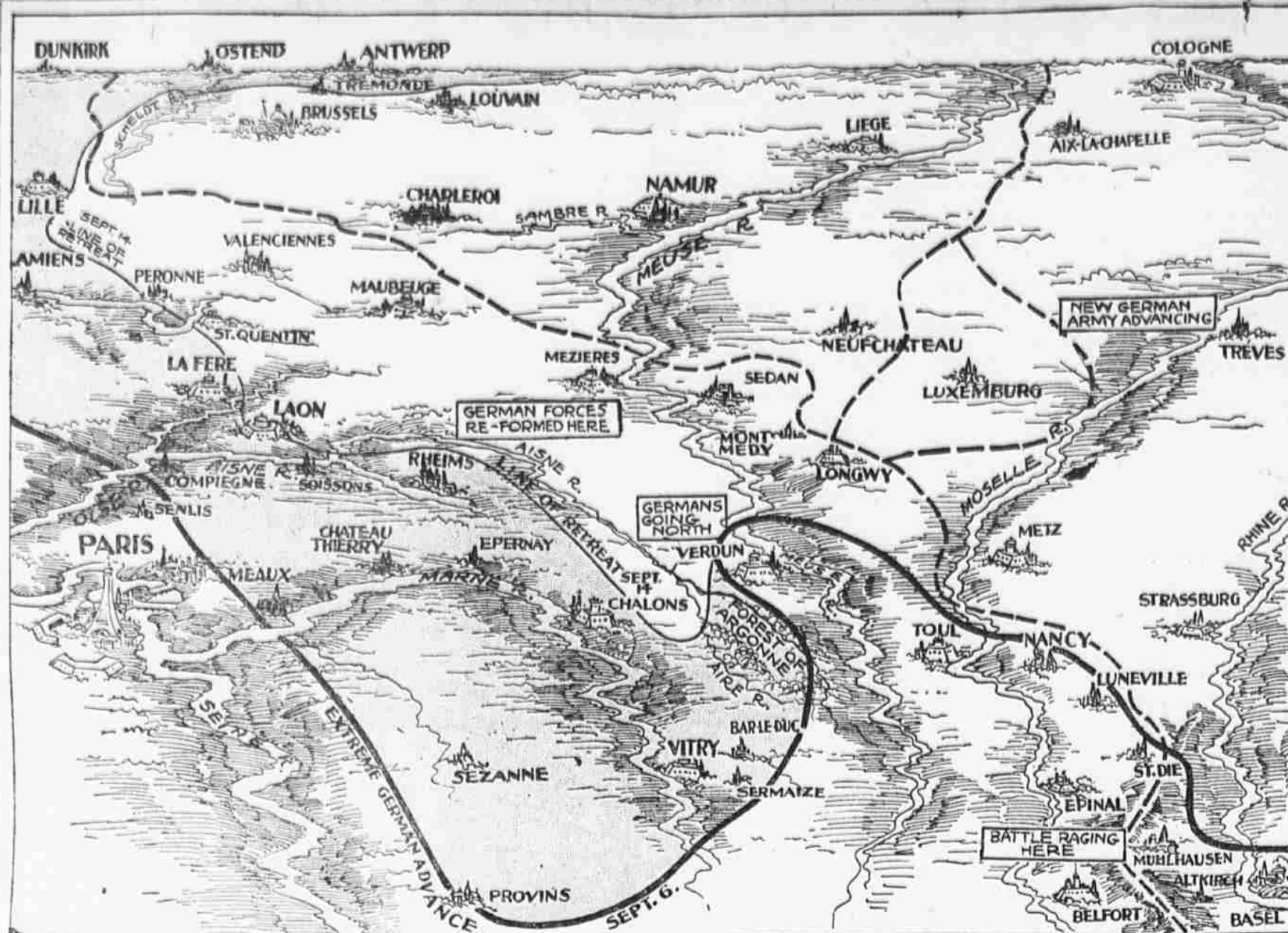
THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.

The course of her speech opening the General to-day, Queen Wilhelmina

yes that the strict neutrality of Holland be maintained.

She expressly expressed her deep sympathy with the peoples whose countries are in war. She said that

land is bearing stilling the extraordinary burden laid on it by the mobilization that has been made necessary by the situation. Holland is, she declared, receiving with open arms all the refugees seeking safety within her boundaries. Her Majesty emphasized the economic pressure which has been brought to bear upon Holland and appealed to her subjects to exercise the utmost care to avoid semblance of favoring any of the belligerents in trade, upon the continuance of which depends the national existence.



With the rolling back of the German tide that swept all over northern France and south and southeast of the Marne and Paris itself, almost to the upper Seine, on September 6, the new line of contact between the German armies and the allies is now practically that of the last weeks of August. Toward the north and northwest of Paris the Germans have abandoned Amiens and nearby towns, and moving north from their battle line on the Aisne, have retreated toward St. Quentin. In the center they have retreated from Rheims, which they had fallen back to from the Valley of the Marne, and have given up their positions south of the Argonne, while the French have practically regained the frontier near Nancy and the passes in the Vosges, and have also retaken some of the border towns in Alsace, near Belfort. At Verdun, Berlin reports renewed bombardment, but the French report the Germans under the Crown Prince as moving north.

RUSSIANS' DEFEAT TOTAL, HINDENBERG TELEGRAPHS KAISER

Claims Capture of Several Corps, Contradicting Reports of Russian Success Near Koenigsberg.

BERLIN, Sept. 15. (By wireless via Say-

ville, N. Y.) General Hindenburg, the German commander in East Prussia, has telegraphed Emperor William that the Vilna (Russian) army, consisting of the second, third, fourth and twentieth corps, two reserve divisions and five cavalry divisions, have been completely defeated. The Russian casualties are heavy. The number of prisoners is increasing, and the destruction of the army continues. Numerous spoils of war have been captured.

The German army has been defeated at Lyck. It comprised, in addition to the 23d corps, a remnant of the sixth corps and part of the third Siberian corps. (As an army corps consists of 15,000 men it is probable that in the Vilna army there were at least 175,000 soldiers and in the Gdovsk army about 50,000.)

This message contradicts official statements from Petrograd of German disasters in East Poland.

It was officially announced today that General Rennenkampf had defeated the Germans in a 48-hour battle in East Prussia and driven them back toward Koenigsberg with heavy losses.

The battle took place near Goldap (eight miles east-southeast of Koenigsberg) and was fiercely contested.

The official statement follows: "After a steady withdrawal for several days before superior forces of the Germans, the Russians received heavy reinforcements and drove the enemy back. Reforming the five whole columns the offensive and attacking our positions at Goldap, they stormed our positions with bayonet charges in the face of a withering fire, but were repulsed."

Finally, after a bloody conflict that lasted 48 hours the enemy retreated. Our troops are in hot pursuit. The victory was due to the clever strategy of General Rennenkampf, who drove the enemy's troops and until they were too weak to overcome us.

In again assuming the offensive in East Prussia, first line troops were withdrawn from the Austrian theatre of war and sent to the aid of General Rennenkampf, whose columns have been hard pressed. It is understood here, however, that these operations are intended solely to hold the Germans in East Prussia in check and prevent them being withdrawn to go to the assistance of the Austrians.

BERLIN (By way of Amsterdam), Sept. 15. German advisers contradicted the news of General Rennenkampf's successful advance.

It is announced that in East Prussia the German advance continues and that the Russians have now been driven back at points across their main frontier. The German forces have taken many prisoners and numerous cannons.

The additional lists of casualties as published contain no new names of high officers killed.

FOOD SENT TO WAR ZONE

French Government Already Reorganizing Devastated Territory.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.

The Government has decided to reorganize the departments which have been evacuated by the enemy to the north and east of Paris.

For the people of these devastated regions provisions are being shipped daily by railway and barge, especially in answer to the demands of the Nièvre and Haute Vienne. A supply of cattle is also dispatched daily from the herds which were collected for the possibility of a siege of Paris.

TROPHIES FROM THE MARNE DELIGHT PARIS CROWDS

21 Full Trains of War Material Represents Half of Booty.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

Since Saturday, besides a continuous stream of tanks, motor wagons, private automobiles and properly equipped motor ambulances conveying wounded to the hospitals, Parisians have witnessed the constant arrival of German war material captured at the battle of the Marne. Twenty-one full trains of such booty already have reached Paris, and this is said to represent barely half the total amount.

It is estimated that 60 cannons, 20 machine-guns, 40 ammunition wagons and three aeroplanes have already arrived. Enthusiastic cheers rise from the crowds who for hours await the passing of the numerous batches of German prisoners traversing the city on their way to the western concentration camps.

RUSSIANS STRIKE AT AUSTRIAN REAR; DESTROY SUPPLIES

Relentless Pursuit to Prevent Reformation at Przemyśl. Cossacks, Swimming Vistula, Fire Provision Ships.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.

Sweeping across the Vistula River and striking at the rear of the Austrian army, struggling to save itself from annihilation, Russian troops have destroyed a large part of the commissary supplies of the enemy, according to an official announcement made here today. The Russians are threatening the entire line of communication of the Austrians and may succeed in preventing them from retreat.

By their sudden stroke directed from Russian Poland over the Vistula, the Russians have compelled the Austrians, who had fortified positions on the San River, to fall back to escape being outflanked. The Russians are now crossing the San in force. They have captured 100 guns and taken 20,000 prisoners.

It is stated that the great mass of the Austrians who escaped slaughter in the battle of Galicia from the Dniester to the Russian Poland frontier have reached the west bank of the San River and are reforming. They will endeavor to hold the fortress of Przemyśl and the railway line extending northward to Jaroslaw. Przemyśl is a first-class fortification filled with supplies of all kinds, and it can only be held by a strong force of the Austrians, as the Russians are continuing a relentless pursuit.

General Brusilov has reported to the War Office that among the troops retreating upon Przemyśl are about 25,000 Germans who were sent to help the Austrians. He declares that they will be unable to take active part in the fighting after entering Przemyśl, as he will completely invest that stronghold and prevent any sorties.

The destruction of the Austrian supplies was one of the most heroic exploits yet accomplished by the Russian troops. A company of Cossacks swam the Vistula under the cover of darkness and succeeded in burning up or setting fire to two steamboats, seventeen pontoons, eighteen barges and a large number of smaller boats and rafts. The greater part of the supplies had been unladen and stored on the banks of the river.

The Cossacks completed their task by burning all the military equipment that they could find ashore.

The blow struck at the Austrians by the Cossacks is expected to have tremendous effect. Among the supplies destroyed was a great quantity of ammunition as well as food.

The Trieste and Trent regiments which were sent to the front in Galicia have been decimated, according to advices from Rome. They were made up of Italians from the Austrian provinces that are settled by the Italians. The lowest estimate of the losses of Italians alone is 15,000. A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says telegraphic advices received there from Petrograd are to the effect that the soviet army of the Austro-German front against the Austro-German forces ended with the following result: Prisoners taken, 15,000; field guns captured, 40; fortresses, artillery captured, 100 pieces; transport wagons taken, 400; and aeroplanes captured, 7.

ITALY, ON BRINK OF WAR, PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES

Army Is Ready, Fleet Mobilized and Coaled—Radicals Clamor for Entrance Into Conflict.

ROME, Sept. 15.

Domestic politics and foreign diplomacy are exerting tremendous pressure against the Italian Government in the present war crisis of Europe, some groups demanding war and others insisting upon neutrality and peace.

The committee of direction of the Radical party, at a meeting attended by members of Parliament, has adopted a resolution calling on the Government "to consider whether the grave but inevitable task is not imposed to change from neutrality to active participation in the conflict."

This resolution is highly significant at this time, and aroused high interest in all quarters today.

In its preamble, the resolution declares that Italy's interests in the Adriatic must be safeguarded, and that Italy should cooperate to prevent the war from being settled in a manner that will determine the predominance of military tendencies.

According to the Giornale d'Italia, which has been lukewarm toward the allies, there are three groups now playing the main roles in internal political affairs. The first of these, represented by the Government and supported by a majority of the Constitutional party, is favorable to neutrality until the interests of the country are in danger, but meanwhile favors strengthening the army.

The second group is represented by some Constitutionalists and several former Cabinet members, including former Premier Luzzatto and Socialists, who favor neutrality to the end of the war, the preserving of economic energies, of the country and the maintenance by the Government of its own system of foreign policy.

The third group consists of reformers, moderate Socialists, members of the military clique, radicals, republicans and nationalists, who favor the abandonment of neutrality in order to realize the old aspirations to redeem the Italian provinces on the Adriatic littoral still under foreign rule.

The press is divided, some of the papers contending for the immediate abandonment of neutrality. Others express the opinion that dissolution of the present Cabinet and the selection of a nationalist ministry would throw the Government into disarray.

In the meantime, Germany and Austria have not altogether abandoned their efforts to have Italy live up to her obligations under the Triple Alliance. Meanwhile, Great Britain and France have made strong representations to the Italian Government against her participation in the strife. The Government is struggling with might and main to keep at peace, but sudden developments of an untoward nature may throw her into war any day.

GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA DEFEATED BY TERRITORIALS

Surprise Invaders After Forced March, Losing One Man.

CAPE TOWN, S. A., Sept. 15.

A force from German Southwest Africa, which invaded Namaqualand, was defeated by the South African Territorials Monday and forced to surrender. The South African Rifles surprised the Germans after making two night marches and won the battle with the loss of one man killed. Stinkfontein (Stinkfontein) is 50 miles inland from Port Nolloth, on the west coast.

AUSTRIANS NOW CLAIM VICTORY NEAR LEMBERG

Vienna Asserts Capture of 10,000 Russians and Numerous Guns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Dr. Fritz Fisch-

erauer, Austrian Consul, today received the following wireless message from Count Berchtold, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The battle at Lemberg was successful. Our forces, which were placed along and south of the Grodzka road, beat back the enemy after five days' fighting and captured 10,000 Russians and numerous guns. But it was impossible to make full use of the success because our left wing near Rawa was endangered by overwhelming Russian forces, not to speak of new Russian forces marching against General Dankl's army and into the section between this army and the Lemberg war theatre.

"On account of the strength of the enemy it was found necessary to collect our armies, now fighting heroically with little rest for three days, into a favorable position and prepare them for new action."

BRITISH THREATS INDUCE TURKEY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Porte Heeds Warning That Aid to Germany Would End the Independence of Sultan's Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE (by way of Rome), Sept. 15.

Turkey has finally decided to remain neutral and will not support Germany, according to reports current in official circles here today.

This action was decided on following a straight warning from England that if Turkey participated in the war it would be eliminated forever as an independent nation. The news of Franco-British victories in the recent fighting was also a factor.

It is stated that in return for her neutrality Turkey will demand that the Powers recognize her right to abolish the extra-territorial conventions heretofore given to the Powers.

GERMAN BAN ON ALCOHOL

Minister of Agriculture Orders Manufacture Decreased 40 Per Cent.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A dispatch from Rotterdam says that the German Minister of Agriculture has issued a circular ordering the manufacture of alcohol decreased 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve food supplies by drying potatoes on a large scale.

Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread. The Minister says that the cereal crop was not as good as had been expected.

The Italian army is ready for all eventualities. Our fleet is mobilized and coaled, thanks to arrangements with England. We are now neutral only in appearance. The action of Italy must definitely turn the scale in favor of the triple entente."

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GERMAN TROOPS QUIT BRUSSELS TO JOIN BATTLE

Belgians Force Invaders to Evacuate Many Cities. Kaiser's Army Suffered Great Losses During Retreat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.

Brussels has been evacuated by the German troops.

Alot has also been freed of the Kaiser's forces and from various other cities and towns held by the Germans come reports of the rapid withdrawal of the invading forces, who are rushing to join the main German army, who have been pushed back to a line extending north of Louvain to Malines.

The 20,000 troops which occupied Alot, about 20 miles east of Brussels, joined the great force which occupied the Belgian capital, under the command of General Von Der Goltz, and the combined army has taken up a position in the vicinity of Louvain.

The energetic advance of the Belgian troops will, in all probability, allow them to recapture Brussels in a day or so.

The evacuation of Brussels and all of the other towns and cities to the north and west of the capital was the outcome of a four-day battle, the extent and result of which was withheld by the Belgian Government until today.

The extent of the Belgian victory over the Germans was so great and its effect on the fortunes of the Germans in France so direct, that the campaign here is entitled to be given consideration as nearly equal in military importance to those in France and on the Russian-German border.

The German army of boys and old men, on whom was placed the task of guarding the German lines of communication through Belgium, were reinforced by marines, but they failed to hold the Belgians.

After a four-day battle, in which the Germans slowly gave ground, they evacuated Brussels. General Von Der Goltz, the German Military Governor of that city, issued a proclamation, informing the people of the evacuation, thanking them for their peaceful attitude during the occupation and warning them against hostile acts against the retreating Germans.

The Belgian military officials attribute the German retreat to the necessity of covering the retreat of their other armies in France through the Belgian and German Luxembourg and by way of Metz.

The German losses in the last four days are estimated at not less than 10,000 killed and wounded.

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